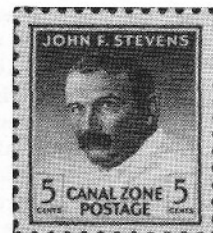




The Canal Zone Philatelist



Vol. 30, No. 3

Third Quarter, 1994

Whole No. 112

President's Report

Richard D. Bates, Jr.
P.O. Box 40583,
Palisades Station
Washington, DC 20016

Having just finished lotting the mountains of material I received for the CZSG Mail Sale this year, the subject of this report naturally involves the process of developing a Sale. This year material was received from more than 50 CZSG members. Several submitted only one or two lots; others sent in enough for several hundred lots. One cannot include everything received. Some is clearly inappropriate because of condition, subject, owner's limitations, or low price/demand. Other material cannot be included because it duplicates other material included in the Sale. I try to include at least some material from everyone who sent me anything, and this year I was able to accomplish this goal for all vendors.

A significant factor that made my job easier this year is that almost all members who sent material followed the guidelines summarized in recent issues of *The Canal Zone Philatelist*. Specifically, these are 1) to include an inventory, and 2) not to include low valued or damaged stamps unless the owner states

(Continued on page 19)

New Information on Scott No. UX4 (UPSS Nos. S10 and S11)

by Irwin J. Gibbs

By terms of the Taft Agreement, Panama supplied overprinted postal cards to the Canal Zone. Until 1912 Panama postal cards printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company (HBN Co.) and the American Bank Note Company (ABN Co.) were overprinted singly at the Mount Hope Press.

Strangely enough, the idea of having postal cards overprinted by the manufacturers instead of at the Mount Hope Press apparently did not occur to anyone in the Canal Zone until years after this plan had been started and established for overprinting postage stamps. Then in 1912 the suggestion was finally made. In the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 in the section dealing with postage Thomas M. Cooke, Treasurer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, stated:

"Heretofore postal cards have been purchased from the Panama Government unsurcharged in lots of 40,000 and the words "Canal Zone" printed on them at the Mount Hope printing plant at an expense for the work and considerable trouble to the division, as it was necessary to have a bonded employee take them

across the Isthmus and also to have one present at the time the printing was actually done to see that no loss occurred. The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs (of Panama) informs this office by telephone that the postal cards are purchased from the American Bank Note Company. Inasmuch as the stamps are purchased from that company also, the postal cards may be ordered with the stamps."



Fig. 1. UX4 Die Proof without "CANAL ZONE".



Fig. 2. UX4 Type I, UPSS S10.

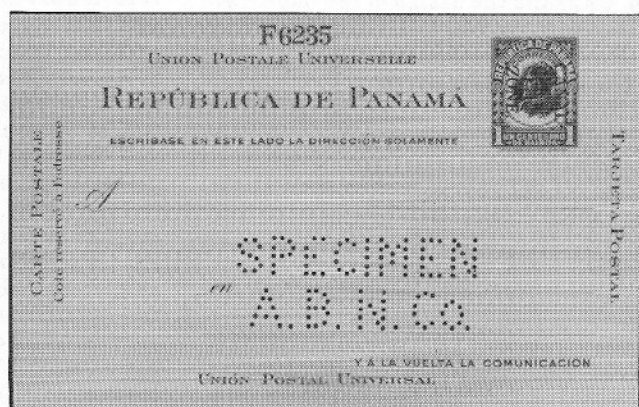


Fig. 3. UX4 Type II, UPSS S11.

(Continued on page 18)

Scott No. 52d, Used

by Douglas Brusie

A previously unknown used copy of a Canal Zone rarity has been discovered.

Specifically, the item is a 1¢ green and black Panama stamp, overprinted by the American Bank Note Company—a single from the booklet pane of Canal Zone Scott No. 52d with CANAL ZONE doubled. The overprint is Type IV. The straight edges right and bottom indicate its position in a booklet pane.

Double overprints are not known from sheet stamps of Type IV. The double overprint stamps are from the right vertical row of three of a booklet pane. Scott prices the complete pane at \$7500. This single copy is postally used and possibly unique in this respect.

The circumstances of its discovery are remarkable in that they embody the dreams, I suspect, of all collectors...that is, to find an object of rarity in an



Scott No. 52d, LR Single, Used.

accumulation of otherwise common stamps and at an attractive price; in this case, free.

It is very likely that this stamp came into my possession not once but twice, 27 years apart, reappearing as part of a collection amassed by an uncle, then a cousin, and added to by myself in 1966.

This neglected hodgepodge in two old albums, loose and in glassines so tropicalized and brittle that pages and stamps literally chipped away, was returned to me in September 1993. The stamp itself was in a glassine envelope which contained a "brick" of stamps which had glued themselves together with this one in the middle. It would be resting there yet had I not soaked the contents in the continued search so familiar to collectors everywhere.

An unused copy of this rarity had most recently been sold at auction as part of the Gilbert N. Plass collection. However, to my knowledge, no used copy has ever been offered for sale.

The circular cancel provides the information that the item was mailed from Balboa on the 26th day (month and year unknown) in the morning. Further study by more knowledgeable Canal Zone enthusiasts may disclose additional details of this item's history.

New Info. No. UX4

(Continued from page 17)

Therefore on July 27, 1912, an order was placed with Panama for 100,000 postal cards; 1,000,000 two cent stamps; and 500,000 five cent stamps with the following request by Mr. Cooke, who was Director of Posts as well as Treasurer of ICC:

"I attach hereto a specimen of the postal card, 2 and 5 cent stamps now used in the Canal Zone and would suggest that, if possible, no change be made in the design of the new stamps nor in the manner in which surcharged."

The sample postal card sent was Scott No. UX2 printed by the HBN Co. which had been overprinted at the Mount Hope Press.

The order was placed with the ABN Co. The type-face used in the new overprint shows that it compares exactly with the Mount Hope overprint used on the HBN Co. issue obtained from Panama (Scott No. UX2) and the design of the imprinted stamp and the head of Vasco Nunez de Balboa is almost identical.

The postal card was lithographed by the ABN Co. in two press runs. The first was for the green colored frame and the second included the head and Canal Zone overprint. Since Panama had no need at the time for a 1 cent postal card, none was issued. Although Panama did not use the design, there have been two reported copies without overprint. They are die proofs on India paper (Fig. 1).

The vignette of Balboa was litho transferred from an engraving by Edward Gunn taken from a retouched photo. The first order was delivered January 11, 1913.

UX4 REPORTED DATES AND QUANTITIES

Print Order	Type	Quantity Ordered	Print Date	Release Date
F 3415	I	100,000	1912	01/11/13
F 4335	I	50,000	08/26/14	10/06/14
F 4803	I	50,000	12/14/15 *	10/28/14 *
F 5268	II	100,000	1917	06/05/17
F 5657	II	100,000	7/08/18	11/17/18
F 6235	II	200,000	1920	04/09/20
F 6567	II	100,000	1920	02/24/21
			50M	03/03/21

* One of these dates is incorrect. The 12/14/15 date was written on the Specimen Card from the archives, and the 10/28/14 date is based on official Panama Canal records.

In 1970 it was determined that there had been two dies of the head and Canal Zone overprint, although when and how many were issued of each die was unknown at the time.

Wallach Associates of New York, the public relations firm for ABN Co., had reported seven printings of Scott No. UX4 and this was confirmed by the ABN Co. archives. The catalog of the United Postal Stationery Society (UPSS) divides this postal card into two types: Type I, UPSS S10, of which there were three printings; and Type II, UPSS S11, of which four printings followed.

Type I (Fig. 2), UPSS S10, is distinguished by the top of the "Z" touching the shading around the head, top of "E" overlapping edge of breastplate by 0.2mm, tail of "C" just touching rear of helmet, poor detail on chin whiskers and eye, flat top on second "A" in "CANAL", and four vertical rivets on breastplate on the right side of vignette.

Type II (Fig. 3), UPSS S11, is identified by the top of "Z" almost clear of the shading around the head, top of "E" just touching the left edge of the breastplate, tail of "C" overlapping rear of the helmet by 0.2mm, fine lines and detail on chin whiskers and eye, tops of "A's" in "CANAL" slope to the left, and three vertical rivets on breastplate on the right side of vignette.

The earliest reported postmark for Type I is March 27, 1913; for Type II the earliest reported postmark is December 11, 1917. A total of 700,000 cards were printed. In 1937, 156,000 copies of Scott No. UX4 (UPSS S10 and S11), Scott No. UX5 (UPSS S12) and Scott No. UX6 (UPSS 13) were burned. It is estimated that 66,000 were Scott No. UX4 (UPSS 10 and S11); thus, 634,000 were issued. Type I is scarcer than Type II.

The Canal Zone Philatelist (ISSN 0746-044 X)

A.P.S. Affiliate No. 42

David J. Leeds, Editor

P.O. Box 491472

Los Angeles, CA 90049

The Canal Zone Philatelist (USPS 556-140) is published quarterly for \$8.00 per year, which includes membership in the Canal Zone Study Group, 10,000 East Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85748. Second-class postage paid at Tucson, AZ. POSTMASTER: Send address changes and complaints of non-delivery to the Secretary, John C. Smith, 408 Redwood Lane, Schaumburg, IL 60193.

Display advertising accepted from CZSG members only at the following rates per insertion:

One column, two inches	\$10.00
One column, five inches	20.00
Two columns, five inches	35.00

No larger advertisements are accepted. Remittance must accompany copy. Deadline for ads, first day of Mar., June, Sept., Dec. Advertising copy should be sent to the Editor.

Back issues of the journal, handbooks, and other publications can be ordered from Richard F. Murphy, 501 Rosebud Lane, Greer, SC 29650.

Articles and information for publication should be sent to David J. Leeds, P.O. Box 491472, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Manuscripts should be typed double space or printed copy. Glossy photographs are desirable for figures of stamps or covers; however, enlarged high quality photocopies are sometimes acceptable. Illustrations must show clearly against black backgrounds. If you need help, write or phone the Editor: (310) 472-0282. The author must advise the Editor if the article has been published or is being considered for publication elsewhere.

Copyright 1994

Canal Zone Study Group

President's Report

(Continued from page 17)

that they can be combined into one or several larger lots. To this list I might add for next time that any unusual items ought to be accompanied by an owner's estimate. This may be changed, of course, if the item is included in the Sale, but it provides assurance that the owner and person writing the description of the lot are on the same wavelength. The better the consignor organizes and describes the material submitted, the more likely it is to be included. Generally, I strive to form lots that are estimated to realize \$10 or

more (preferably \$25 or more), but I do include some lots of lesser value if they are unusual, fill in voids, or are likely to stimulate interest among bidders. A shipment of 29¢ lots will either be grouped into bigger lots or returned. Lots that contain faulty stamps not described that way by the owner are unlikely to be included. If the owner did know about them and did not say so, the Sale Manager loses confidence in the material and is unlikely to include very much from that owner. In one case this year, upon discovering problems on the first three items submitted by one owner, I put everything (except the one or two items I felt would be of special interest to our members) back in the shipping package to return to the owner.

One comment made at a recent Canal Zone Study Group meeting at NAPEX left me a little overwhelmed. The member, in pointing out the quality of the Sale and the material generally available, mentioned that our abundance of handbooks meant that the Mail Sale Manager can be expected to provide much more detailed descriptions in identifying the material being incorporated in the catalogue. My observation in response to his comment was both yes and no. Yes, we can be much more detailed in describing cancellations, printing stages, or cachets on first day or ship covers. But it is not reasonable to expect the person writing the description to go through and identify specialized features of large numbers of stamps or covers.

The catalogue description must correctly inform the potential buyer if the stamp is a Scott No. 31 or a 46. It is the responsibility of the Mail Sale Manager to check or provide that identification to ensure that descriptions are accurate. (Even with careful attention, some mistakes will make it into the catalogue, and we take such lots back with our apologies.) Sometimes that means upgrading the stamp (I had one No. 48 that was described by the owner as a No. 24), but many more go the other way and the description is downgraded or, more likely, the stamp is returned as "not as identified/described."

If the owner provides specialized information (such as printing, overprint stage, or cachet maker), the person writing the description will check it before including it. But if the owner has not provided that information, it is not likely to be added to the description of the lot. Something that is immediately obvious to the describer on inspection is likely to be incorporated. But no one is an expert in everything. (I do try to bring in local collectors who are more knowledgeable in some areas than I am to help me with the description - for example, Bob Karrer helped me with covers this year.) If it is something that requires careful analysis to determine or poring through hand-

books to figure out, the time and marginal value of the information added does not justify the effort, particularly by volunteers who are trying to squeeze running the Sale into a diminishing supply of free time. Running a Sale such as this is time and labor intensive, and neither buyer nor seller should expect extensive research on a \$5 or \$25 item. It needs to be fun for those running it: from seeing unusual material, finding items that provide an interesting story for *The Canal Zone Philatelist*, or meeting and/or corresponding with a range of CZSG members.

I think that each of us who has run the Sale over the past 23 years will go further to try to include and enhance the descriptions of material from the heirs of a deceased member, but we generally expect that knowledgeable collectors should at least get us started in the description, and if there are special features, such as unusual settings of the overprint or specialized cachets, that the owner will provide that information as part of the inventory submitted.

With all that as background, I hope you have enjoyed receiving the catalogue for the Mail Sale this year, and that you have found some or several items on which to bid. Bidders are essential to our success, and we benefit greatly from having bids on every lot. Any lot that receives no bids costs the CZSG in two ways: first, no commission is received from the proceeds to offset the costs of including the lot; second, costs may be incurred in returning the lot to the owner. Both cut drastically into the proceeds that go into our publication fund. So I encourage you to participate as a bidder, both to enhance your collection and to help maintain the ability of the CZSG to provide high quality publications to our members.

Winners

ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE, June 8-10, 1994, Vernon, BC, Canada, Grand Award to Raymond W. Ireson, "The Panama Canal Story".

NAPEX 94, National Philatelic Exhibitions of Washington, DC, Inc., Sheraton National Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, June 24-26, 1994, Gold to Raymond W. Ireson, "The Panama Canal Story".

**Recruit
A New
Member!**

Service Club Free Post Cards

During World War I several organizations operated service clubs (Figs. 1 & 2) on the Isthmus in an effort to make life away from home a little easier for enlisted military personnel. Perks included a quiet writing room and a typing room. Other "freebies", along with stationery (Fig. 3), were free picture post cards, as encouragement for the troops to write home. The sponsors may even have provided the stamps.

The cards were the standard picture post cards (PPC) of Canal scenes published principally by the Maduros. The cards were overprinted on the message side with the name of the sponsoring organization (Figs. 4 & 5). The YMCA was the most active group, with the Knights of Columbus (KC) also participating. The Army and Navy YMCA in Cristobal and another in Balboa were the largest facilities; the KC operated only in Balboa/Ancon. The Cristobal Y even provided another paper collectible, a baggage label, in color (Fig. 6.) The two A&N YMCAs continue to operate; however, more recent cards have not been noted. The WWI overprinted service club cards show up rather infrequently and represent less than 1% of PPC of the period in collectors' hands.



Fig. 1. Army & Navy YMCA, Cristobal. (Foto Flatau)



Fig. 2. Army & Navy YMCA, Balboa.

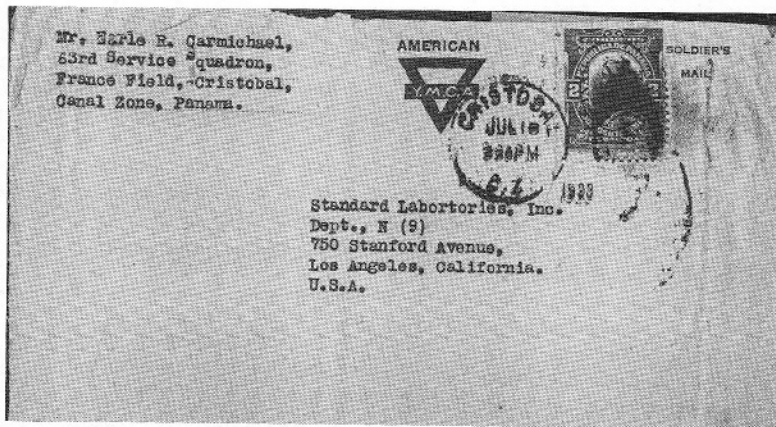


Fig. 3. YMCA Stationery.



Fig. 6. Cristobal A&N YMCA Baggage Label.

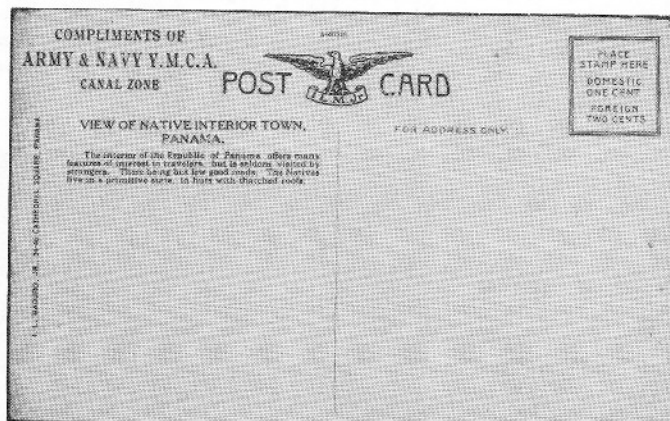


Fig. 4. Army & Navy YMCA PPC.

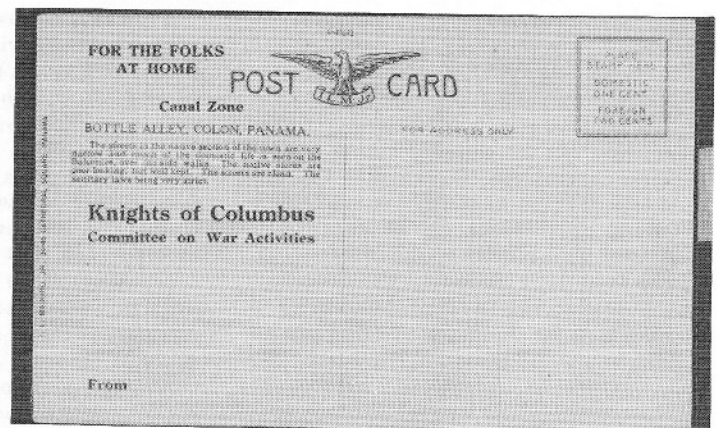


Fig. 5. KC PPC.

U.S. Christmas Seals III

Previous mention of the use of U.S. Christmas seals in the Canal Zone will be found in the pages of *CZP* 89:26 and 91:11. There is also an unnoted use in an article on Naval covers *CZP* (93:27, Fig. 13). An almost identical item, with the 1938 seal, perf 12.5, WX 93, has been found and is shown here as Fig. 1. The



Fig. 1. 1938 Christmas Seal.

Lowell S. Newman Auction Sale (Lot 1215), November 4-5, 1992 also had a much earlier example, the 1913 Type III, WX13, tied with CZ #38, Culebra duplex, December 16, 1913 on a postcard to Maine. See Fig. 2, borrowed from the

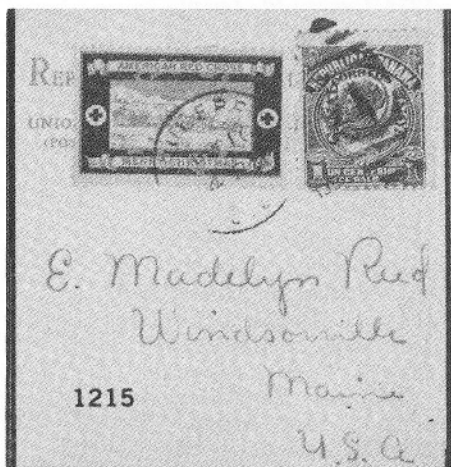


Fig. 2. 1913 Christmas Seal.

auction catalog. In our Auction column Gil Plass reported a sale price of \$176 for the item, which probably included the 10% hammer charge. According to my auction agent I was not even the underbidder. Are there any more out there to be mentioned or illustrated?

CZSG Meetings PIPEX, NAPEX & STaMpsHOW

A regional meeting of the CZSG was held May 27 at PIPEX '94 at Eugene, Oregon. PIPEX is one of the few World Series of Philately exhibitions that changes geographic locations annually throughout the Pacific Northwestern U.S. and Western Canada.

The meeting was chaired by Len Lukens. Six members from Oregon and Washington were present. Del Parker showed a large number of CZ rarities, including the largest known blocks of Scott Nos. 1, 2, and 3. He also showed the distribution of Types A, B, and C of the large "8" on Scott Nos. 14 and 15.

Reported by Harry P. Heislein, Jr.

A regional meeting of the CZSG was held June 25, 1994 at NAPEX 94 in Arlington, VA. Conducted by President Richard D. Bates, Jr. it attracted the usual large number of Washington, DC area members. President Bates updated the group on CZSG activities, including the several publications in the pipeline. Editor David J. Leeds reminded members of the need to submit articles for our journal and offered help in editing and polishing them.

The CZSG was well represented at the 109th APS Annual Meeting and Stamp Show in Pittsburgh, PA August 18 through 21, 1994. We manned the Affiliates table all four days (with some welcome assistance from other of the 147 affiliated study and interest groups). There was considerable interest in our field of study.

The highlight was Sunday afternoon when we had reserved a meeting room for a discussion of Canal Zone and slide presentation by our Editor, David J. Leeds. The meeting was well attended (12 members were present, including APS officers). We were treated to slides of incredible rarities and some archival material.

Reported by Bill McGill

Meeting Notice

At SESCAL '94, a regional meeting of the CZSG will be held at the LAX Hyatt Hotel, Century and Sepulveda Blvds., Los Angeles, CA, Sunday, October 2 at 2:00 p.m. Hope to see many of you there. Following the CZSG meeting there will be a meeting of COPAPHIL, which may also be of interest to our members. Details from the Editor, (310) 472-0282.

New Plate Number Found: 20¢ Sharp A, No. 92

The first known copy of Plate Number 20037, CZSG 92.D, shown here, a Canal Zone rarity, has been discovered by William J. Walsko. We thank Bill for sharing.



CZSG 92.D Plate No. 20037.

The four plates used in the 4th printing are 20033, 20034, 20037, and 20038. Of these four numbers only 20033 and 20038 have previously been recorded.

Differences in the four printings of the 20¢ Sharp A, Scott No. 92, are described in *Canal Zone Stamps* and repeated here:

1st Printing: CZSG 92.A, Worn grayish black type, 9mm spacing. 50,000 issued.

2nd Printing: CZSG 92.B, Clean-cut, jet black type, 7mm spacing. 109,900 issued. Some star plates.

3rd Printing: CZSG 92.C Clean-cut, jet black type, 9mm spacing. 99,625 issued.

4th Printing: CZSG 92.D Clean-cut, jet black type, 9mm spacing. 282 issued. The main difference between the last two printings is a slightly richer color of the basic stamp in the 4th printing.

The differences in the 3rd and 4th printings are so subtle they can be distinguished only by association with the plate number on the sheet. Fortunately, all of the plate numbers are on record and are unique to each of the four printings.

An explanation exists for the small number of stamps sold of the 4th printing. The Canal Zone Postal Agency allowed the 3rd to sell out before opening the shipment of 105,000 stamps of the 4th printing. Meanwhile the definitive 20¢ arrived, was placed on sale, and the overprinted 20¢ withdrawn. The amount destroyed indicates that only 282 copies of the 4th printing were sold, and all of those by the Agency from June through October 1932. All of this reads better in *Canal Zone Stamps*, pages 157-160.

Wet/Dry Printings: Dates of Issue?

Dates of issue of the several Canal Zone stamps that were produced by both wet and dry printing methods are a bit confusing. The confusion exists because of the method of listing in the Scott Catalogue. Scott's reasoning is that the more common, mostly cheaper variety (usually dry) should have the basic number, while the less common variety (usually wet) has a variety number (a, b, etc.). Note that the first day, unless there was only a single printing method used, is flagged on the wet printing "variety".

Initially the Bureau printed on slightly moistened paper (moisture content 15-20%) which was then dried, gummed, dried again, and perforated. With the new process stamps were printed on dry pre-gummed paper (moisture content 5-10%) so that dimensional tolerances were a bit more precise, yielding less spoilage and better centering.

Examples abound from the first definitive onward. The first glimpse of trouble was found when cataloging a group of first day covers—the first day turned out to be of the "variety" rather than of the basic numbered stamp. The dates of issue of the basic dry Scott numbered stamps (Scott 105, 108-109, 111-114, 117, 138-140, C21-C24, C26, J25, and J27) **are not known**.

The change in printing method did not immediately attract the attention of collectors, so the new dry printings just slipped into the post offices, unnoticed. The Bureau introduced dry printing methods in early 1954. Stamps printed from that date onward were produced by the dry method, except for Scott Nos. 152 (1960), 157 (1962), and 164 (1977). That would include all issues as well as reorders of current postage and airmail definitives. However, the first mention in this Journal was in 1972 (CZP 23:15)!

For additional details refer to the *Scott Specialized U. S. Catalog*, 1994, p 83; and *Canal Zone Stamps*, pp 174 and onward, and the Check List.

Since there are both minor color as well as size differences in the two printing methods, they can be distinguished on cover. It is appropriate to search for the **earliest dates of use of the dry varieties**. Let us hear from you.

Book Review

by David L. Farnsworth

In the Time of the Tyrants - Panama: 1968-1990 by R.M. Koster and Guillermo Sánchez (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1990) (ISBN 0-393-02696-5), 430 pages, \$22.95.

At last a book has been written with passion as well as intelligence about the recent history of Panama. The authors lived in Panama through this period and draw on their firsthand experience.

Koster and Sánchez are both novelists. Sánchez has also written poetry and was a columnist for the Panamanian daily newspaper *La Prensa*. He was exiled twice from Panama. Koster was born in the United States but is a longtime resident of Panama. They know Panama and its citizens the way a person knows his or her neighbors, or, better, the way a parent knows his or her children. Koster and Sánchez are journalists, but the strength of the book does not originate from the journalistic methodology and tradition they use. The profound knowledge that the authors have of their subject is invaluable.

The passion spills over into occasional statements which many Americans might find socially or politically inappropriate in the current decade. One person is described as "rhino-jowled, hippo-sterned," and the advice is given "...kill him. Without hesitation, above all without remorse..." However, it is difficult to counter strong feelings against murders and criminal despots. The book is *not* written by disinterested observers or researchers. On the other hand, the authors are not ideologues, and, in particular, they are not stridently anti-United States.

The tyrants of the title are Omar Torrijos, Manuel Noriega, and certain other members of Panama's military that took control of Panama in 1968. Panama had been a county with civilian rule and a country where citizens were relatively safe. Starting in 1968 under the rule of the military, Panama had a fate unlike Cambodia and Lebanon in the same time period according to the authors.

Before the United States' invasion six events after 1968 can be used as markers in the authors' story. The Canal treaties of 1977 began to take away the pretense of the enemy and the appearance of military rule as a necessity to cast out the United States. In 1981 Torrijos died in an apparently accidental plane crash and fewer than two dozen military men took over the country.

In 1984 the election fraud was very public, and in 1985 President Nicky Barletta was removed from office by Noriega. The authors describe this ouster as the beginning of the end for Noriega since Barletta was close to George Shultz and William Casey. Also, with the removal of Barletta, Noriega's regime lost

the appearance of respectability. The United States found it more difficult to ignore the problems in Panama or to make believe they did not exist. Also in 1985, Dr. Hugo Spadafora was murdered in Panama. Finally, in 1987 one of the principal military men, Roberto Diaz Herrera, publicly revealed the deal which had been made to take over the country when Torrijos died.

The authors explain these and other events from their point of view. They blame the United States for bungling. They say that there seemed to be two or more U.S. governments. Various, they were focused on Nicaragua, Cuba, the war on drugs, and stability in the region at any cost. This gave Noriega and others a free hand and even funding. The authors estimate that Noriega's wealth at the time of the U.S. invasion was over \$770 million.

By the way, in discussing the circumstances of Torrijos' death, Koster and Sánchez conclude that it was accidental. However, not having confidence in the two or more U.S. governments, they state that "...one should never rule out stupidity as the motive force behind U.S. policy."

This reviewer highly recommends this book because of its personal and fervent level, its view from Panama and not the United States, downplaying the details on drug dealing, lack of emphasis on the Canal as the only thing of importance in Panama, and balance with respect to the United States. Because of these features, it is unlike other recent books about Panamanian history.

CANAL ZONE

Comprehensive Stock Including singles, plate blocks, FDC's, FFC's, B.O.B., stationery, covers and collateral material

Send for Free Detailed List

Want Lists Serviced

C & H STAMPS

P.O. Box 324

Syracuse, NY 13209

Phone (315) 488-0136

CZSG APS USPPS

Selected photography courtesy of

George Alevizos

2800 28th Street, Suite 323

Santa Monica, CA 90405

(310) 450-2543

CZSG Publications

All back issues of
CZP and handbooks
are available.

Order from:

RICHARD MURPHY

501 Rosebud Ln.

Greer, SC 29650

Elusive and Rare C.Z. Errors and Multiples

#1* (2¢ Rose) Block of 4. Ex.Fine, Full but tropical O.G., BEAUTY, '93 PSE Cert., 94 S.R. \$2000+ Net \$1900

#23d* (2¢ Double Ovpt., One Diagonal) Superb, Tropical O.G., Only 7 recorded (Plase), '93 PSE Cert., '95 S.R. should be \$750+ (A typo shows \$450 in error.) BEAUTY, Net \$850

#46* (1¢ Green-Mt.Hope) Top Right CORNER PLATE #F-3843 and Imprint - "1 CENTESIMO REPUBLICA de PANAMA", BLOCK OF 10, MINT, O.G., N.H. '94 S.R. \$1750+ (As 2 bks & 2 Sngls). RARE Net \$2500

#47* (2¢ Org. & Blk-Mt.Hope) Fine (Perfs just clear, Full fresh O.G., '81 APS Cer., '95 S.R. \$2300 Net \$1500

SAME, Ex-Fine, Full Fresh O.G., L.H. BEAUTY, '94PSE Cert. Net \$2250

#54* (5¢ Blue & Blk) U.R. Plate #F-4736 and Major Imprint Part, Blk of 8, Mostly V.F. mint, O.G. N.H., RARE Net \$1500

#56* (Double "CANAL" in pair/#56*. Fine by Ex.Fine, Full O.G., L.H., '93 PSE Cert., RARE -Only 10 known, '95 S.R. \$1008++ Net \$1250

#67b* ("ZONE" Reading Down) and #67a* ("ZONE CANAL" Reading Down) in HORIZ PAIR, Fine to V.F., Full O.G., L.H., Only 10 "ZONE" only Printed., Very Rare Combination. '94 S.R. \$2250++., '93 P.F. Cert. Net \$2850

#CO14a (6¢ Yello Brn INVERTED OVERPRINT), Ex.Fine, Full O.G., Cancelled (As all are), only 50 issued. '93 PSE Cert., '95 S.R. \$2500+ Net \$2500

What else do you need in C.Z. Errors and Varieties?

Satisfaction or Immediate Refund.

Gladly Sent on Approval With References.

Installment Payment Terms if Desired

(No Interest or Carrying Charges)

Jack E. Molesworth, Inc.

APS

88 Beacon Street

CZSG

CSA

Boston, MA 02108

ARA

BIA

Phone (617) 523-2522

EPS

CANAL ZONE

COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF
STAMPS, COVERS

&

POSTAL STATIONERY

WANT LISTS FILLED
(PLEASE SEND REFERENCES)

20TH CENTURY CLASSICS

P.O. BOX 7536

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80933

Patronize Our Advertisers!

U.S. POSSESSIONS



Please ask for our Possessions price list
MOZIAN STAMP CO.

"a name associated with philately since 1901"
P.O. Box 125, Readington, NJ 08870